CANOVAS ASSASSINATED.

SPAIN'S PRIME MINISTER KILL ED BY ORDER OF ANARCHISTS.

To Avenge the Execution of Barcelona. Anarchists-Three Shots Fired by the Assassin, Causing Death in a Short While The Murderer Captured-Secretary Sherman and Senator Morgan Speak of the Consequences Likely to Follow.

Madrid, August 8.-Senor Canovas Del Castillo, the prime minister of Spain, was assassinated today at Santa Agueda by an anarchist. The murderer fired three shots, two of which struck the premier in the head and the other in the chest. The wounded man lingered unconscious for two hours and died at 3 o'clock this afternoon. His wife was but a short distance away when he fell.

Santa Agueda is noted for its baths. The place is between San Sebastian, the summer residence of the Spanish court, and Vittoria, the capital of the province of Alava, about thirty miles south of Bilbao. The premier went there last Thursday to take a three week's course of the baths, after which he expected to return to San Sebastian to meet United States Minister Woodford when officially received by the queen regent.

The health of Senor Canovas had improved greatly of late. He had been leading a very quiet life, although he attended to the business of state. FIRED AT HIM POINT BLANK.

At the moment of the assassination he was waiting in the gallery of the bathing establishment for his wife, who was to join him for lunch. Suddenly the assassin, who had the appearance of an ordinary visitor, approached and fired at him point blank, one bullet death of one man is not necessarily passing through the body and coming out behind under the left shoulder, and the other two lodging in the head. He fell instantly and never fully recovered consciousness

The assassin was immediately arrested. He is a Neapolitan, and gives the name of Rinaldi, but it is believed that this is an assumed name, and that his real name is Michele Angino Golli.

The murderer declares that he killed a just vengeance," and that the deed | the element which was determined to is the outcome of a vast anarchist con- keep the islands at all hazards. Seemspiracy. He is believed to have arrived at Santa Agueda the same day as the premier, and he was frequently government of Spain, but it is not imseen lurking in the passages of the bathing establishment in a suspicious

ASSASSIN ALMOST LYNCHED. Several medical men and Senor Canovas' wife were unremittingly in their attention to the sufferer, but his wounds, unhappily, were mortal, and he died in two hours. Extreme unction was administered, amid a scene of mingled sorrow and indignation. The assassin narrowly escaped lynching at the hands of the waiters and attendants, who rushed forward. Detectives and civil guards immediately secured him. He was very pale, trembled violently, and evidently feared that he would be killed on the spot. He will be first arraigned before the local magistrates at Vergara.

It was at first rumored that the assassin was one of the pardoned Barcelona anarchists, but this is not con-

The queen regent, on hearing the sad news, dispatched her own physician, Dr. Bustos, by a special train from San Sebastian. Later, on learning that Canovas was dead, she wired her condolence to the widow.

'A CAREER OF POLITICAL EMI-NENCE.

a course in philisophy and law in the University of Madrid, he began his career as a journalist. In 1851 he became chief editor of the Patria, in which he defended conservative ideas. About this time he published a volume of lyric poems and a series of historical papers. He was in doubt whether to follow a literary or a political career, but soon found himself turned for politics in the course of

PILLAR OF CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY.

A short time before the revolution of 1868 he became especially conspicuous as one of the last to defend with energy in the cortes the principle of blending liberal and conciliatory ideas with the constitutional monarchy, when nearly all the persons who had supported this political doctrine had deserted the parliament. He was banished a short time before the revolution occurred, and took no part in it.

In the face of the triumphant revolution, after his return from exile, and in the full constituent assembly of 1868, supported by Senors Elduayem, Bulgallal and two others, he hoisted the standard of legitimate and constitutional monarchy. This is his greatest title to fame. His fidelity and ability finally secured for him the supreme direction of the Alfonist party, and on the proclamation of Alfonso XII as king, December 31, 1874, Canovas became president of the council and chief of the new cabinet, called the cab-

inet of conciliation. He retired in September, 1875, because of the demands of the extreme conservative party, but he was called back to the presidency of the council December 2nd of the same year, and was charged particularly with the direction of the first legislative elections of the new regime. Canovas was himself elected to the cortes from the city of Madrid in January, 1876. It devolved upon him then to repress the second attempt of the Carlists to bring on a civil war, and to deal with the first in-

surrection in Cuba. LAST ENTRANCE INTO POWER.

Canovas came last into power February 7, 1895. A number of officials had broken into and pillaged the offices of various newspapers which had made mier, Senor Sagasta, ordered the journalists to be protected. This led to the retirement of the ministry. Marshal Campos was temporarily made captain general of Madrid, and great excitement prevailed. Finally Canovas formed a ministry, although he lacked the support of a section of the conserva-

tive party.

tions of April, 1896, returned an overwhelming majority to the cortes in favor of the policy of his cabinet, although the opposition charged that the ministerialists carried many of the election districts by gross fraud.

HIS RECENT RESIGNATION. June 2nd last Senor Canovas presented the resignation of the cabinet owing to the difficulty ministers had in carrying on the government in view of the parliamentary situation caused by the refusal of the liberals to take part in the deliberations of the cortes. This attitude of the liberals was due to a personal encounter between the duke of Tetuan, minister of foreign affairs, and Professor Comas, a distinguished liberal senator, on May 21st, when the duke slapped the face of the professor after a heated debate on the Morgan belligerency resolution adopted by the United States senate. After four days of conferences with the leaders of all political parties, the queen regent requested Canovas to withdraw the resignation of the cabinet, and he did so, being confirmed by the crown in his ministerial powers with the personnel and policy of the cabinet unchanged.

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S VIEW. Washington, August 8 .- This government probably has already received the formal notification of the assassination of Premier Canovas, but if so it is locked up with other dispatches in the state department, and will not be known until Secretary Sherman reaches the department tomorrow morning. Immediately the state department, according to its usual custom, will announce the event to the president, and the latter will, in some way, make formal and public expression regarding the government's deep regret. Just in what form this expression will be couched is not known, for precedents differ, but it doubtless will ment, simple and sympathetic in its

terms Secretary of State Sherman received the news through an unofficial source tonight. He expressed deep interest in the details and said: "This deplorable event will have some effect, of course, on the political affairs of Spain, but to what extent I cannot say. The going to change the sentiment of the whole country. Spain is a very tenacious country. Her money is gone, her resources have been exhausted, but she means, evidently, to hold on to Cuba. Just how she can do it, under these circumstances, I cannot see, yet she is opposed to yielding a point.

THE EFFECT ON CUBA. "Premier Canovas was a strong par-Senor Canovas "in accomplishment of tisan. He was the chief exponent of ingly Spain is almost a unit on this. Canovas was a strong factor in the possible that another will be found to replace him in that important office having similar views and the same pronounced ideas. How it may be in this case I am not able to say, but the effects, politically, of such an event are not essentially far-reaching and have not always produced radical develop-

"As to the consequences on the conflict in Cuba I do not care to talk. I have no official information of the assassination, and must refrain from venturing guesses as to how it may affect the future." Asked as to how long he now thought the Cuban insurrection might last, he replied that was problematical and he did not care to discuss it.

He added that he had heard various names of prominent leaders in Spain mentioned, but he was not well informed as to them, and there was nothing on which he could base a prediction as to Canovas' probable successor.

SENATOR MORGAN'S VIEWS. Senator Morgan, of Alabama, a member of the foreign affairs committee of the senate, and the champion of Cuba in that body, said the assassination might be the forerunner of a complete change of government, a republic replacing the monarchy. This, he Senor Antonia Canovas del Castillo thought, was the present tendency, had a notable career. He was born at and today's event he regarded as an Malaga February 8, 1828. Having taken | evidence of the disintegration of the Spanish government. He added:

> "This affair is going to create a complete revulsion throughout the whole of Spain. That country is now in a very shaky condition. It is doubtless true that today's assassin was an anarchist, but the act is representative of a feeling that exists all over the country. A republican party has already attained great strength, though, of course, operations have to be largely concealed. Then the universal testimony is that the bulk of the Spanish army in Cuba is made up of young men. This has broken up families all over the land, and their dispatch to the island to be led by Weyler has developed a powerful sentiment in Spain. Why are

the veterans kept at home? "Look at this powerful republican element that has grown up, the effect of denuding the country of its young men and the personal antagonism thus engendered; the proximity of Spain to the broad, liberal influences of the French republic, where there are ties of mutual affection and the government exerts itself to hold its citizens. The act does not mean a personal prejudice against Canovas, but against his political stand and views and the extreme element he represents. It was the well developed symptom of the most deepseated antagonism to the creed of the Canovas party. The Barcelona incident gave evidence of the tremendous | probable that the law for the represstricken premier's indorsement of Wey- been enforced only in Barcelona and with blows. She quarrels oftener than ler, putting him in command of Barcelona after that affair, greatly added to Canovas' unpopularity. The indications point to the assassination as a re-

sult of that Barcelona incident. "I believe that the administration will realize the overwhelming influence of the opposition, and having seen Canovas gotten out of the way will try some one as his successor with Cuban views a degree removed from those of Canovas in a liberal direction."

LATER TELEGRAMS.

Madrid, August 9.-The assassination of the prime minister of Spain, Senor Canovas del Castillo, was undoubtedly cold bloodedly premeditated, Golli deliberately watched for an opportunity to kill the Spanish statesman and he only fired when he had no chance of missing. In fact, the assassin, who was insinuations against the conduct of arrested almost immediately after the leaders engaged in suppressing the Cu- premier fell at the feet of his wife, has ban revolt. The war minister seemed declared as much to the examining to support the officials, but the pre- magistrate. The prime minister lingered for some time in agony and passed away with a cry of "Long Live

Spain." Further details of the assassination show that Senor Canovas del Castillo and his wife were present yesterday morning at the celebration of mass in the chapel attached to the baths. After mass the premier was reading and con-The government was defeated on a versing with some reporters when the purpose. He says he regrets that he of most stubborn eczema. I had doctorvote of censure June 3, 1896, but Cano- assassin approached and fired three has been unable to kill General Pola- ed it without success for twelve years." yas did not resign. The general elec- shots at him with a revolver, hitting vieja, who was governor general of the | For sale by druggists.

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crying "Assassin! Long Live Spain!" The premier was carried to him home and expired at 1:30 o'clock p. m., after extreme unction had been administered to him by a priest of the Domini-

can order. The murderer, who was immediately seized by people who were in the vicinity of the scene of the crime, was severely handled and might have been killed had it not been for the protection afforded him by a number of civil guards who soon ran to the scene of the assassination.

Senora Canovas, wife of the premier, who was but a short distance away be a dispatch to the Spanish govern- | from her husband, when the crime was committed, rushed to his side, upon hearing the shots. As the premier lay dying on the ground she bitterly reproached the murderer for his crime.

> Golli, in reply to the agonizing words of the distracted wife, said: "I respect you because you are an honorable lady, but I have done by duty and am now easy in mind, for I have avenged my friends and brothers of Montjuich."

Montjuich is the fortress of Barcelona, outside of which the anarchists, who have been sentenced to death for recent outrages had been executed by being shot in the back. The anarchists recently executed outside Monjuich were the last batch of the fiends who were guilty of throwing bombs on June 7, 1896, into a religious procession Maria de La Mar, upon the occasion of the Corpus Christi celebration. Twelve persons were instantly killed and about fifty others wounded, several of whom since died from their injuries. For this crime twenty-six anarchists were sentenced to death and many of them were executed. The condemned men invariably shouted "Long Live Anarchy!" just before the orders to fire were given.

Golli has confessed that he killed Senor Canovas to avenge the Barcelona anarchists, and the insurgent leader Don Jose Rizal, who was executed at Manila, Philippine islands, on December 30th last, as the instigator of the Philippine rebellion. Dr. Rizal denied that he was a rebel leader, but he admitted that he had drawn up the statutes of the Philippine league.

In Golli's room the police found today a large double-barreled pistol. It appears that when he left the house yesterday he carried a parcel, which is believed to have contained a bomb. The theory is that he hid this some where in the fields.

A dispatch from Barcelona says that Golli arrived there in December, 1895, coming from Marseilles. He was employed in the printing office of the review, Social Science, managed by the anarchists' engineer, Tarrida Marmel, formerly imprisoned in Montjuich fortress at Barcelona. Golli was implicated in the terrible crime of the celebration of Corpus Christi, although he left Barcelona a few days before it occurred. He was denounced to the police for complicity, but he had already disappeared. In appearance Golli is of medium height, wears a full beard and James Gazette refers to the Kalnoky spectacles, and his demeanor is that of incident, when it says: "Austria propa quiet, law-abiding citizen. He says erly severed diplomatic relations with he is satisfied with having done "his duty" and asserts that he had no personal grudge aganst the premier, and was merely obeying orders received from his superiors in the secret society conclusion the paper repeats its recent to which he belonged. He frankly professes anarchist doctrines, says he was sentenced in 1895 to eighteen months imprisonment in the jail at Lucera, Italy, and claims that he escaped from there to Marseilles, from which port he made his way to Bar-

In the course of an interview this afternoon Senor Sagasta, the liberal leader, said:

"The country's politics must not depend upon an assassin. The conservatives ought to remain in power under the guidance of men like Marshal Campos, Senor Pidal and Senor Elduayen. Nevertheless, if the queen regent appeals to the liberals they are ready to respond."

The funeral of Senor Canovas will take place probably on Thursday. Meanwhile the remains will lie here in

The Spanish newspapers without regard to difference of political opinion, express their horror and indignation at the crime and their satisfaction that the assassin is not a Spaniard. It is Madrid, will be extended to the whole country. There is a great deal of speculation as to the effect of the loss of Canovas upon the conservative party. General Azcarraga has acquired great popularity and prestige through his skill in organizing the country's resources for the Cuban and Philippine campaigns, and he may be able to keep the party together. But many good judges take a gloomy view of the situation and lament the absence of civil statesmen of the calibre of Canovas. Rome says that Golli's name is not known to the Italian police. No convic-

London, August 9.-A dispatch from tion is recorded at Naples or Lucera against a person of that name. Other dispatches from Rome corroborated by a dispatch from Paris, say that the real name of Golli is Guiseppe Santo. If this is so, it is a remarkable coincidence, for the name of the assassin of President Carnot was Cesaria Santo.

A special dispatch from Sebastian says that Golli saluted Senor Canovas each morning with great politeness. His effusiveness aroused the suspicions of the premier who mentioned the matter to the proprietor of the baths, only to be reassured by him.

Golli confesses that he followed Senor Canovas to church and to other places, waiting for an opportunity when he could surely accomplish his tanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) sured me

The wounded man fell to the ground cuted last December. He regards him as the murderer of Rizal.

EFFECT OF NEWS IN VAVANA. Havana, August 9.-The news of the assassination or Senor Canovas caused great consternation here. On its receipt about 8 o'clock last evening, the authorities and many prominent local politicians went to the palace of the captain general.

The tidings soon spread and this morning there was wild excitement on the stock exchange and throughout the eity. Stocks and shares fell considera-

Consul General Fitzhugh Lee was among the first to express regret and sympathy. Captain General Weyler still remains in the field. At first there was acute anxiety with reference to the political effect of the death of Canovas, but when it became known that General Azcarraga had assumed office, confidence was restored and the effect of it was soon manifested on the exshange.

All classes recognize the great loss of Spain and acknowledge the ability of Senor Canovas. Further developments are eagerly awaited. Little or nothing has yet been published on the subject in the local papers.

Washington, August 9.-Official notice of the killing of the Spanish premier reached the state department this morning in the following cablegram: "San Sebastian, August 8, 'Sherman: Canovas assassinated today by anarchist. Have expressed profound esympathy.

TAYLOR." [Signed.] The secretary of state immediately caused to be drafted the following message of condolence which was forwarded to Minister Taylor, after having been submitted by telegraph to President McKinley:

"Washington, August 9. 'Taylor, American Minister: "Your action approved. Renew in name of the president, his expression of deep sorrow and sympathy for the loss borne by Spain in the death of Senor Canovas del Castillo, the prime minister of Spain, one of the most eminent of the statesmen of our time, and convey condolence to family of the de-

ceased. SHERMAN." [Signed.]

SEVERE CRITICISMS.

The Press of London Have Some Pretty Hard Things to say About our Secretary

London, August 9.—Commenting on the interview of The New York World with Secretary Sherman, The St. James Gazette this afternoon says: "Secretary Sherman's utterances afford no material for denial by his friends of the statement that he is suffering from senile decay. But, after all, Mr. Sherman represents America and we are certain all international courtesies will be observed." Continuing, The St. Great Britain until Mr. Gladstone apologized for his attack on the dual monarchy," and asks why there is one law in Europe and another in America. In warning that this is a dangerous line of policy to follow and that some, day Great Britain may call upon Washington to "back up its bluff."

The Westminster Gazette, referring to the same matter, remarks this afternoon: "The interview is a fruity example of Sherman's saloon style." The Globe on this subject says today: "Secretary Sherman had better rid himself of the idea that Uncle Sam

is going to boss the show, either on the gold fields or in the fisheries. We are not ready to follow every quarrel with blows; but, when we strike we strike hard and the idea of our being afraid of a third-rate naval power like the United States could only have occurred to a lunatic or to Mr. Sherman. Judging from his latest performances we may charitably assume that the rumors that Mr. Sherman is suffering from mental disturbances are correct. The utterances attributed to Secretary Sherman upon which the comment of the London papers is based

were as follows: "England is a great country, but it is not always safe to assume that she anti-administration operations and the sion of anarchism, which has hitherto is ready to follow up every quarrel she fights. It would be exceedingly difficult for her to fight us all alone about our seal catching. Russia and Japan are in a similar position and any quarrel between the United States and England on this score would, in all probability, involve those other two

nations."

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CURED WITH TWO BOTTLES.

J. A. Maddox, Atlanta, Ga., writes: "I had great trouble in passing urine, which was filled with sediments. My báck and loins gave me much pain, and I lost my appetite, strength, and flesh. I became nervous and unable to sleep. Two bottles of Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) gave me entire re-

S. M. Ellis, Atlanta, Ga., writes: "Bo-

A LIVELY ROW

At the Populist State Committee Meeting Anticipated-Efforts to Bring About Reconciliation Between Russell and Pritchard-Sanctificationists to be Indicted.

(Special to The Messenger.) Raleigh, N. C., August 9.-Rumors are afloat tonight that there may be a lively time Wednesday at the meeting of the populist state committee here. The old conflict, the irrepressible conflict between Butler and Skinner, comes up in a new form. This is in the shape of opposition to W. E. Fountain, state chairman. Skinnerites assert that he is not properly chairman and that when elected he was an outsider and not a member of the committee. It is asserted that the Skinnerites on the committee are Skinner and Theophilus White, A. S. Peace, Amos, A. D. K. Willis, Hamrick and R. A. Cobb. Another caluculation is that the committee has eight Skinnerites, six Butlerites, and the others doubtful, with a majority of them supposed to be for Butler. The latter is dead game and ready for the fight. His motto just now is: "Those not with us are against us." and he will do some plain talking.

It is said here that earnest efforts are being made to get Russell and Pritchard reconciled. The Grant and Russell reconciliation is evidently incomplete. Russell will have to get off his horse before he and Grant can stand together. His horse is pretty high and it turns out that he did not dismount at their conference at Wrights ville. Russell and Butler appear to work well together and they will have a powwow this week.

Private Secretary Alexander says solicitors will be directed to prosecute the "sanctified band" now doing so much that is vile in eastern North Carolina. These people ought to be driven out of the state if one-tenth that is certified concerning them is true.

Five negroes were sent to jail today for throwing stones at an excursion train and taking hats from Lexington excursionists last week.

There is a time for everything; and the time to attend to a cold is when it starts. Don't wait until you have consumption, but prevent it by using One Minute Cough Cure, the great remedy for coughs, colds, crop, bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles, R. R. Bellamy.

Neck knitting mill is going to largely in crease its capacity to keep up with the increasing business. These are the kind of enterprises that help a town.

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Schedule in Effect May 30th, 1897. TRAINS LEAVE WILMINGTON. p. m., Greensboro 7:25 p. m., Walnut Grove 9:03 p. m., Mt. Airy 11:00 p. m. Connects with Southern Railway at Greensboro. Arriving Salisbury 8:50 p. m., Asheville 12:12 a. m., Knoxville 4:00 a. m., Chattanooga 7:40 a. m., Nashville 1:35 p. m., Charlotte 10:00 p. m., Atlanta

Charlotte 10:00 p. m., Atlanta 6:10 a. m., Danville 12:00 night, Lynchburg 1:58 a. m., Charlottesville 3:35 a. m., Washington 6:42 a. m., Baltimore 8:00 a. m., Philadelphia 10:15 a. m., New York 12:43 p. m. TRAINS ARRIVE WILMINGTON. DAILY. From New York, Philadelphia Baltimore, Washington, Charlottesville, Lynchburg, Danville

Mt. Airy, Walnut Cove, Greens-boro, Nashville, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Asheville, Salisbury Atlanta, Charlotte and all points North, South and West. LOCAL FREIGHT TRAIN NO. 8.

Leave Wilmington 5:45 p. m., arrives Fayetteville 11:59 p. m. Passenger Coach attached to this train. W. E. KYLE. Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Pass. Agent.

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PAWNEE Saturday, August 7 CROATAN Saturday, August 14 From Wilmington for Georgetown. CROATAN Tt -: day, August 10.

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ATLANTIC COAST LINE

Schedule in Effect August 1st, 1807, Departures from Wilmington. NORTHBOUND.

DAILY No. 48.-Passenger-Due Mag-9:35 A. M. nolia 10:59 a. m., Warsaw 11:19 a. m., Goldsboro 11:58 a. m. Wilson 12:43 p. m., Rocky Mount 1:20 p. m., Tarboro 2:58 p. m., Weldon 3:39 p. m., Petersburg 5:54 p. m., itiehmond 6:50 p. m., 1. m., Washington 1 altimore 12:53 a. m., Philadelphia 3:45 a. m., New York 6:53 a. m., Boston 3:00

DAILY No. 40 .- 1'n nger-Due Mag-7:15 P. M. nolia 8:55 p. m. Warsaw 9:10 p. m., Goldsbor, 10:10 p. m., Wilson 11:06 p. m., Tarboro 6:45 a. m., Rocky Mount 11:57 p. m., Wel-don 1:44 a. m., Norfolk 10:30 a. m., Pete . 3:24 a. m., Richmond 4:20 a. m.. Washington 7:41 a. m., Bastin:ere 9:06 a. m., Philadelphia 11:25 a. m., New York 2:03 p. m., Boston 9:00 p. m. DAILY No. 60 .- Passenger-Due Jack-:00 P. M. sonville 3:58 p. m., New Bern

5:20 p. m. SOUTHBOUND. DAILY No. 55 .- Passenger-Due Lake 1:00 P. M. Waccamaw 5:09 p. m., Chad-bourn 5:40 p. m., Marion 6:43 p. m., Florence 7:25 p. m., Sumter 8:42 p. m., Columbia 19:05 p. m., Denmark 6:30 a. m., Augusta 8:20 a. m., Macon 11:30 a. m., Atlanta 12:15 p. m., Charleston 10:50 p. m., Savannah 2:40 a. m., Jacksonville 8:20 a. m., St. Au-

p. m. ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON-FROM THE NORTH.

gustine 10:30 a. m., Tampa 6:45

DAILY No. 49.-Passenger-Leave Bos-:45 P. M. ton |1:03 p. m., New York *9:00 p. m., Philadelphia 12:05 a. m., Baltimore 2:50 a. m., Washinge ton 4:30 a. m., Richmond 9:05 : m., Petersburg 10:00 a. m., Noz. folk 8:40 a. m., Weldon 11:50 a m., Tarboro 12:12 p. m., Rocky Mount 12:45 p. m., Wilson 2:12 p. m., Goldsboro 3:10 p. m., Warsaw 4:02 p. m., Magnolia 4:16

DAILY No. 41.-Passenger-Leave Boston 12:00 night, New York 9:30 . m., Philadelphia 12:09 p. m., ton 3:46 p. m., Richmond 7:30 p. m., Petersburg 8:12 p. m., Nor-folk 2:20 p. m., Weldon 9:43 p. m., |Tarboro 6:01 p. m., Rocky Mount 5:45 a. m. Leave Wilson 6:20 a. m., Goldsboro 7:01 a. m., Warsaw 7:53 a. m., Magnolia

DAILY No. 61.-Passenger-Leave New 12:40 P. M. Bern 9:20 a. m., Jacksonville 10:42 a. m.

FROM THE SOUTH. DAILY No. 54.-Passenger-Leave Tam-2:15 P. M. pa 8:00 a. m., Sanford 1:50 p. m., Jacksonville 6:35 p. m., Savannah 12:50 night, Charleston 5:33 a. m., Columbia 5:50 a. m., Atlanta 8:20 a. m., Macon 9:30 a. m., Augusta 3:05 p. m., Denmark 4:55 p. m., Sumter 6:45 a. m., Florence 8:55 a. m., Marion 9:34 a. m., Chadbourn 10:35 a. m., Lake Waccamaw 11:06 a. m.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 4:10 p. m., Halifax 4:28 p. m., arrives Scotland Neck at 5:20 p. m., Greenville 6:57 p. m., Kinston 7:55 p. m. Returning leaves Kinston 7:50 a. m., Greenville 8:52 a. m., arriving Halifax at 11:18 a. m., Weldon 11:33 a. m. Dally except Sunday.

Washington 8:20 a. m. and 1:00 p. m., arrive Parmele 8:10 a, m. and 2:40 p. m., returning leave Parmele 10:10 a. m. and 6:30 p. m., arrive Washington 11:40 a. m. and 7:20 p. m. Deily except Sunday. Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5:30 p. m., Sunday 4:05 p. m., arrives Plymouth 7:40 p. m. and 6:00 p. m. Returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7:50 a. m., and Sunday 9:00 a. m., arrives Tarboro 10:05 a. m. and 11:00 a. m. Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves

Trains on Washington Branch leave

eaves Smithfield 9:00 a. m.; arrives at Goldsboro 10:25 a. m. Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 p. m., arrives Nashville 5:66 p. m., Spring Hope 5:30 p. m. Returning DAILY. Arrives Fayetteville 3:35 p. m., leave Spring Hope 8:00 a. m., Nashville 12:15 p m Sanford 5:02 p. m., Ore Hill 5:52 8:35 a. m., arrives at Rocky Mount 9:05 a. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves War-

saw for Clinton daily except Sunday, 11:15

Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 7:10 a. m.,

arriving Smithfield 8:30 a. m. Returning

a. m. and 4:10 p. m. Returning leaves Clinton 7:00 a. m. and 3:00 p. m. Florence Railroad leaves Pee Dee 9:10 a. m., arrive Latta 9:30 a. m., Dillon 9.42 a. m., Rowland 10:00 a. m. Returning leave Rowland 6:10 p. m., arrives Dillon 6:30 p. m., Latta 6:44 p. m., Pee Dee 7:08 p. Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub 30 a. m., Chadbourn 10:40 a. m., arrive Conway 1:00 p. m., leave Conway 2:45 p. m., Chadbourn 5:40 p. m., arrive Hub 6:20 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6:42 p. m., Manning 7:10 p.

8:26 a. m., Manning 9:05 a. m., arrive Sumter 9:35 a. m. Daily. Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9:30 a. m., 7:55 p. m., arrive Georgetown 12:00 m., 9:14 p. m., leave Georgetown 7:00 a. m., 3:00 p. m., arrives Lanes 8:25 a. m., 5:25 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on C. & D. R. R. leave Florence daily except Sunday 8:55 a. m., arrive Darlington 9:28 a. m., Cheraw 10:40 a. m., Wadesboro 2:25 p. m. Leave Florence daily except Sunday, 8:10 p. m., arrive

Darlington 8:40 p. m., Hartsville 9:35 p.

m., arrive Lanes 7:48 p. m., leave Lanes

m., Bennettsville 9:36 p. m., Gibson 10:00 p. m. Leave Florence Sunday only 9:00 a. m., arrive Darlington 9:27 a. m., Hartsville 10:10 a. m. Leave Gibson daily except Sunday 6:16 a. m., Bennettsville 6:41 a. m., arrive Darlington 7:40 a. m. Leave Hartsville daily except Sunday 6:30 a. m., arrive Darlington 7:15 a, m., leave Darlington 7:45 a. m., arrive Florence 8:15 a. m. Leave Wadesbero daily except Sunday 3:00 p. m., Cheraw 5:15 p. m., Darlington 6:29 p. m., arrive Florence 7:00 p. m. Leave Harts-ville Sunday only, 7:00 a. m., Darlington 7:45 a. m., arrive Florence 8:10 a. m. Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2:06 p. m., 11:16 p. m., arrive Sel-ma 3:00 p. m., Smithfield 3:08 p. m., Dunz 3:50 p. m., Fayetteville 4:40 p. m., 1:14 a.

m., Rowland 6:10 p. m., returning leave Rowland 10:00 a. m., Fayetteville 11:20 a. m., 10:20 p. m., Dunn 12:07 p. m., Smithfield 12:48 p. m., Selma 1:00 p. m., arriva Wilson 1:42 p. m., 12:10 a. m. Manchester and Augusta Railroad trains leave Sumter 4:40 a. m., Creston 5:32 a. m., arrive Denmark 6:30 a. m. Returning leave Denmark 4:55 p. m., Creston 5:47 p. m., Sumter 6:40 p. m. Daily. Pregnalls Branch train leaves Creston :45 a. m., arrives Pregnalls 9:15 a. m. Returning leave Pregnalls 10:00 p. m., arrive Creston 3:50 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliott

11:10 a. m. and 7:45 p. m., arrive Lucknow 1:00 p. m. and 8:45 p. m. Returning, leave Lucknow 6:05 a. m. and 2:00 p. m., arrive Elliott 8:25 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only. H. M. EMERSON,

Gen'l Passenger Agent. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.